10/291821	7162269	7162222	7290210	7293233	7293234
6850931	6865570	6847961	10/685523	10/685583	7162442
10/685584	7159784	10/804034	10/793933	7068382	7007851
6957921	6457883	7094910	7091344	7122685	7038066
7099019	7062651	6789194	6789191	6644642	6502614
6622999	6669385	6827116	6549935	6987573	6727996
6591884	6439706	6760119	7295332	7064851	6826547
6290349	6428155	6785016	6831682	6741871	6927871
6980306	6965439	6840606	7036918	6977746	6970264
7068389	7093991	7190491	6982798	6870966	6822639
6474888	6627870	6724374	6788982	7263270	6788293
6946672	6737591	7091960	09/693514	6792165	7105753
6795593	6980704	6768821	7132612	7041916	6797895
7015901	7289882	7148644	10/778056	10/778058	10/778060
10/778059	10/778063	10/778062	10/778061	10/778057	7055739
7233320	6830196	6832717	7182247	7082562	6843420
10/291718	6789731	7057608	6766944	6766945	7289103
10/291559	7299969	10/409864	7108192	7111791	10/786631
10/683040	10/778090	6957768	09/575172	7170499	7106888
7123239	6982701	6982703	7227527	6786397	6947027
6975299	7139431	7048178	7118025	6839053	7015900
7010147	7133557	6914593	10/291546	6454482	6808330
6527365	6474773	6550997	7093923	6957923	7131724

BACKGROUND

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The Paragraph beginning at Page 4, lines 28-36, is to be amended as follows:

EPCs ~~EPCs~~ are technology-neutral and can be encoded and carried in many forms. The Auto-ID Center strongly advocates the use of low-cost passive RFID tags to carry EPCs, and has defined a 64-bit version of the EPC to allow the cost of RFID tags to be minimized in the short term. For detailed description of low-cost RFID tag characteristics, refer to Sarma, S., *Towards the 5c Tag*, MIT Auto-ID Center (November 2001), the contents of which are herein incorporated by cross-reference. For a description of a commercially-available low-cost passive RFID tag, refer to *915 MHz RFID Tag*, Alien Technology (2002), the contents of which are herein incorporated by cross-reference. For detailed description of the 64-bit EPC, refer to Brock, D.L., *The Compact Electronic Product Code*, MIT Auto-ID Center (November 2001), the contents of which are herein incorporated by cross-reference.

chamber 304 moves about two microns ~~to the position shown in Figure 19(b)~~. This increases the ink pressure, forcing ink 321 out of the nozzle 302, and causing the ink meniscus 316 to bulge. The nozzle rim 303 prevents the ink meniscus 316 from spreading across the surface of the nozzle chamber 304.

The Paragraph beginning at Page 54, lines 1-6, is to be amended as follows:

When either nib is in contact with a netpage, the pen determines its position and orientation relative to the page. The nib is attached to a force sensor, and the force on the nib is interpreted relative to a threshold to indicate whether the pen is "up" or "down". This allows an interactive element on the page to be 'clicked' by pressing with the pen nib, in order to request, say, information from a network. Furthermore, the force is captured as a continuous value to allow, say, the full dynamics of a signature to be verified.

The Paragraph beginning at Page 64, lines 14-17, is to be amended as follows:

At a global level, the reader specifies how quantities, dates, times and monetary values are localized. This involves specifying whether units are imperial or metric, a local timezone and time format, and a local currency, and whether the localization consists of *in situ* translation or annotation. These preferences are derived from the reader's locality by default.

The Paragraph beginning at Page 74, lines 10-13, is to be amended as follows:

Clearly neither the watermark nor the user's photograph ~~are~~ is secure in a cryptographic sense. They simply provide a significant obstacle to casual forgery. Online document verification, particularly using a verification pen, provides an added level of security where it is needed, but is still not entirely immune to forgeries.

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The Paragraph beginning at Page 98, lines 15-19, is to be amended as follows:

Item information typically flows to the product server in response to situated scan events, e.g. when an item is scanned into inventory on delivery; when the item is placed on a retail shelf; and when the item is scanned at point of sale. Both fixed and hand-held scanners may be used to scan Hyperlabel™ tagged product items, using both laser-based 2D scanning and 2D image-sensor-based scanning, using similar or the same techniques as employed in the netpage pen.

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The Paragraph beginning at Page 104, lines 28-31~~, through to Page 3, lines 1-8 is to be~~ amended as follows:

The imaging unit incorporates both the image sensor 2412 and the image processor 2410, which are usefully combined into a single compact chip as described in the co-pending US applications USSN 10/778,056~~/~~ entitled "Image Sensor with Digital Frame Store~~store~~", USSN 10/778,058 entitled "Image Sensor with Low-Pass Filter", USSN 10/778,060 entitled "Image Sensor with Range Expender", USSN 10/778,059 entitled "Pixel Sensor", USSN 10/778,063 entitled "Image Sensor for Timing Circuit", USSN 10/778,062 entitled "Image Processor with Low Power Mode", USSN 10/778,061 entitled "Image Processor", USSN 10/778,057 entitled "Synchronization Protocol"~~(docket no. NPS047 US – NPS054)~~, all filed 17 February 2004.